




Propositions related to the thesis

**Social Disadvantage and Child Emotional and Behavioural Problems:  
At HOME in the Netherlands**

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1. A lack of provision of learning materials in an infant's home is associated with emotional problems in toddlerhood independent of maternal education and family income (the present thesis).
  2. The association between economic disadvantage and children's emotional problems can partially be explained by maternal depressive symptoms and maternal harsh discipline (the present thesis).
  3. Children of mothers with a maltreatment history are likely to be exposed to paternal hostility and paternal harsh discipline, which in turn places the child at risk for behavioural problems (the present thesis).
  4. Maternal harsh discipline is associated with children's self-reports of behavioural problems independent of earlier levels of behavioural problems (the present thesis).
  5. The usefulness of psychiatric prevalence studies in young children for service planning is limited unless the level of impairment is considered (the present thesis).
  6. We will never understand family social disadvantage without knowing about its physical and psychosocial context.
  7. Partner similarity is often thought to arise from partner selection processes or assortative mating, but may also result from the subsequent influence partners have on each other's behavior.
  8. Maternal reports are the backbone of child research but observing parenting and the home environment during short home visits is needed to overcome the problem of shared method variance among measures.
  9. He who loves practice without theory is like the sailor who boards ship without a rudder and compass and never knows where he may cast (Leonardo da Vinci).
  10. Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents, which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant (Horace).
  11. It is far easier to build strong children than to repair broken men (Frederick Douglass).
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